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The Daily Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883.

WHAT IS AND SHOULD BE.

California is enjoying a new era of prosperity, and the tide of emigration that is pouring into the State reminds one of the steady flow in this direction in the golden days of '49. Los Angeles is not alone in her prosperity. It is general in almost every direction throughout the State. Oakland is growing steadily and healthfully, wisely building up her manufacturing and home industries in her midst, which shall afford occupation and means of livelihood to those who come to settle in her midst. It is estimated that the population of Oakland increased at least five thousand last year, and that San Francisco grew in the same proportion. People at the East are restless as never before. They are tired of the climatic severities and atmospheric disturbances known to the wide extent of territory bordering the Pacific Slope. The terrible storms which have recently occurred in various parts of the country have turned the attention of a great many heretofore indifferent to this region in the direction of the Golden State. A letter just received by the TIMES from Nebraska voices the general sense of uneasiness that is felt in the States that have been in the track of the terrible cyclones that have wrought such devastation along their path. The writer says: "We live in a state of constant terror and dread of tornadoes. Every black and threatening cloud is the signal for alarm. We have several times taken refuge in our cellars when the clouds indicated the approach of a storm of unusual severity, and remained there overpowered by a sense of our helplessness in the case of a severe wind-storm striking us. We are thinking about California. A country not liable to be visited by these destructive cyclones seems to us like a paradise."

Such people want information relative to soil, production, stock-raising, climate, irrigation, labor-demand, markets, lumber, manufactures, cost of living, prices of grain, etc. They want to know something of the different localities of the State, and what each has to offer. Perhaps about no section of this great State does there center at the east so much of romantic interest as the orange groves and vineyards of Los Angeles. To the young men and women of the Atlantic States it is the land of romance and poetry, where, amid fadeless orange bloom, they would love to make their home.

To the invalid it is the land of eternal summer, where, amid unending sunshine and balmy breezes they shall find health and healing. To the man of business, it is a region of active enterprise and of possible successful achievements, where capital may be readily invested and realize a large percentage of profit. To the agriculturist it is a region where no long winter comes to consume the fruits of the summer's labor. To the poor man, with a family to support, it is a country where a large share of his hard-earned means will not have to be consumed in the purchase of fuel to keep the little ones from freezing, and realizing materially the sum which remains for the purchase of the other necessities and comforts of life. To the capitalist it is a section where real estate is active, investments safe and profitable and golden fortunes in the future. The man of ease and leisure sees in it a spot where existence is attractive—where all the climatic conditions tend to comfort and cheerfulness. Each of these classes finds in this portion of Southern California the attractions that they most desire, and here the conditions exist that will be satisfying to them all. We only need more concerted action in making known these important facts to bring in hundreds of all these classes to settle in our midst. Los Angeles county should wake up fully to the fact that it would be better for us individually, better for the community and the State at large to diminish the number of our vast ranches, and curtail the immensity of our wheat crops and stock herds, and do what we can to turn the tide of immigration; to increase the number of our small farms; to develop our industries, and to give more attention to the culture of all the most valuable and profitable productions to which our climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted. In place of isolated ranches we want hundreds of intelligent and happy homes dotting our valleys and hillsides, and in the place of importations we want our own manufacturers, with all their accompanying help to growth and a larger prosperity. Every legitimate mode of advertising should be

made use of. Send home-papers abroad. Let your letters to the East convey intelligent statements in regard to all the varied interests, resources and industries of the section, and in addition let us work and plan energetically and wisely to make our coming fair a true exponent of the agricultural and fruit interests of this district. The unanswerable logic of results will convince the most skeptical of the truthfulness of all that we claim for Southern California.

A new discovery has been made, which, if it is all that it is claimed to be, may prove to be of great value to Southern California, where timber for fuel is none too abundant. It is simply the use of orange peel for kindling purposes. It is said that orange dried in or on an oven until the moisture has been expelled becomes readily inflammable, and serves admirably for lighting fires, or for reusing when they when they have nearly died out. When thoroughly dried the peel will keep for a long time, and it might well be stored for use. Nature has always something among her stores to answer the demands of our necessities, though it sometimes takes a good many centuries for us to discover just what that something is.

This New York Herald rejoices over the discovery of placer diggings in Lower California, because there is nothing like a new gold field to drain large cities of the more active portion of their bad characters. "To get gold—money," it says, "digging it out of the ground is almost as much fun, if the dirt is soft, as picking a pocket or breaking open a safe." And then it adds, "there are never any police at new gold fields." It is glad, too, that these diggings are in Lower California, for it is the very place where Americans are to go, as it is out of the United States, and contains neither food nor water, and if once there they can never get back. It suggests that free transportation be given to all roughs and hard cases who want to go.

English capitalists are turning their attention towards America with a growing interest. They are already investing in already twenty ranches, which have been formed, and it is stated that the absorbing theme at the London Stock Exchange is the purchase of American lands. Of these twenty companies it is said none of them have a capital of less than \$1,000,000. These companies will encourage young, enterprising and competent farmers to come to the United States. The rents to such will be regulated by the percentage of profit. The scheme is an extensive one.

CALIFORNIA, after her annual scare in regard to a dry season and short crops, is coming out grandly in her crop prospects. The grass crop in many sections, which early in the season was regarded as a failure, now promises to be one of the best that has been seen for years. In all of the great wheat valleys of the State the promise of yield is immense, and though the fruit yield may not be as abundant as in some years, it will make up in quality what is lacking in quantity.

These dispatches having stated that at the close of Ingersoll's defense of the Star-thieves several women were seen to be weeping, an Eastern editor was level-headed, if he was a little ungalant, when he said: "Anybody who would weep over the conviction of a thief is no better than the thief himself." If there was less of this sickly sentimentalism displayed for criminals it would be a good deal better for the country.

This Ohio State Journal suggested, during the recent meeting of the Republican Convention in Columbus, that if any one doubted the vitality of the Republican party in Ohio, he need only mix with the delegates to that Convention, and hear their reports from their respective counties to the condition and feeling of Republicans, to make assurance doubly sure that there was life in the grand old party yet, as far as Ohio is concerned.

COMMENTING on Henry Waterston's recent remark, that "We have not yet reached the millennium," the New York Tribune says: "It is a fact, we have not. But the Louisville editor will not thoroughly realize how far off the millennium still is until he walks into the next Democratic National Convention with that tariff-for-revenue only upon his shoulder and attempts to insert it in the platform."

A FUGITIVE Chicagoan finds that the 3750 saloons in that city will sell \$32,000,000 worth of liquor in a year; \$50 for every man, woman and child in the city. The consumption in Illinois, outside of Chicago, is put up at \$38,000,000, so that the average per capita for the whole State is about twenty-two dollars.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Washington City is getting up a novel base ball game, composed of members who have never been to a public office. The proprietor of the Philadelphia Record keeps a diary of sixty-five cents, but he has become so rich and contented that he does not do his own milking.

One of the Guitzen juremen has gone crazy, and a wild light is said to dance in the eyes of the said Star Route juror.

New Cincinnati claims to be the "Jerusalem of America," as its Paris and its Venice. The News-Journal has discovered that it is the capital of the Jews of America.

Consistent Jews human cruelty with the story of a citizen who tried to save his mother-in-law during the recent flood.

A novelist who portrays women makes the statement that no man, living or dead, has ever understood any woman for five minutes at a time. "Women are very much like religion—we must take them on faith or go without."

HISTORICAL DISPUTATION.

Some Interesting Points of Local History Overhauled.

Cattle raising and orange-growing in San Gabriel Valley—Mrs. James C. Carr in Reply to Col. J. A. Warner.

To the Editor of the Times—Sir: In your issue of Saturday, June 9, I find a criticism of Mr. Farnsworth's new and interesting book, "A Southern California Paradise," if it is to be judged by an article under the heading of the "San Gabriel Valley."

The criticism, so far as it is just, touches typographical errors, one of which, which is so obvious as to require no further explanation; the other, which, not having the manuscript, and never having seen the proof, I cannot correct by saying that the word "which" I intended to convey was simply that in early times, or until within a few years, San Francisco was the only market for the citrus fruits of this region. The article was strictly horticultural, and the historical or other allusions were used to illustrate the one point of the development of this interest.

Mr. Warner says "that in the year 1829 there was 'not within the limits of the township of Los Angeles a single orange tree,' but on page 61 of the Centennial History of Los Angeles, which Col. Warner is regarded as co-editor, we are told that "Don Luis Vignes was the first to plant the orange in this city, bringing young trees from San Gabriel in 1824," with further allusion to the orange gardens at El Aliso.

Don Luis Vignes came to California in 1829 from the Sandwich Islands and removed from Monterey to Los Angeles in 1831.

On my first visit to Los Angeles, in the winter of 1883-84, I brought letters to Messrs. Sanevein, Wolfkill, Wilson and other pioneer horticulturists, and made very careful notes of the information most courteously furnished me respecting the culture of oranges, olives, dates and vines.

I distinctly remember that in reply to the question whether the orange orchard at Mission San Gabriel was the parent of the other early orchards, with a view to gaining a correct idea of the permanence of types of what is known as the Los Angeles seedling, Mr. Wilson showed me seedling trees, which he had obtained in an early day from seed obtained directly from the Sandwich Islands, and said that there were many trees of like origin in the pioneer orchards.

A panel of orange wood cut from one of the pioneer trees on the Sanevein property in 1880, was large enough to hold an exquisite painting of a cluster of San Marino oranges of the natural size, relieved against the dark leaves and blossoms, executed by a sister of Caroline Hartman. A horizontal section of the tree from which this panel was taken, might have determined its age with reasonable certainty.

Every one who has undertaken to gather up the unconsidered trifles of historical interest in any locality, is aware of the difficulty of reconciling apparently conflicting statements, and the liability to mistakes. It will be a great loss to Los Angeles county, if the now venerable pioneer, who is allowed to pass away without having their personal recollections embodied in a permanent form. To do this would be a labor of love, something like that which Mr. Farnsworth, in a most commendable spirit, undertook for Pasadena.

Mr. Warner says that "there was not in 1824 neither any city, town, village or hamlet by the name of San Francisco at which the product of the two orange gardens of Los Angeles could have been marketed, provided there had been any oranges to market." This is strictly true, but probably because places, like children, are not always named at the hour of their birth, it is customary to use language in the manner which Mr. Warner objects to. Dr. Drexler Croisne and a viticulturist, was a trapper on the Sacramento river in 1831, or that when Jedediah Smith, the pioneer explorer, was arrested as a filibuster at Mission San Gabriel in 1826, "it was not until several Americans who were then at San Francisco certified that Jedediah Smith was an honest hunter and trapper, that he was released."

It is also true that the Boston merchant ships cruising up and down the coast carried oranges to Yerba Buena, as soon as there were any to carry, from the gardens of the hospitable padres, who made presents of barrels of wine to their visitors.

I am grateful to Col. Warner for his criticism, and believe it to be almost the only vulnerable point in Mr. Farnsworth's book. As none of the writers of the separate articles had the proofs, some errors are unavoidable, which will doubtless be corrected in a later edition. The book, beginning in a modest pamphlet intended to reply to innumerable letters of inquiry, expanded into its present form under the gratuitous services of the compiler, and is already doing a good service in exhibiting the industrial, educational and moral status of the section.

J. A. WARNER, C. C. R. R.

Pasadena, June 13, 1883.

New comes sweet June, in dress of Lincoln green. With roses at her throat; her eyes the blue of heaven. And her hair the gold of the sun. Of kisses of clearest blue, and look like violets by the babbling brook. Now comes the cyclone and the gentle June term divorces and returning love. The change of time and underclothes. An exchange of priest-blessed wedding rings. We do not change! We mourn full moon months of change! O lovely month of June!

He Killed But One Man During the War.

Reno Gazette.

A brave old veteran who commanded a cavalry company during the Rebellion was relating many brave deeds of his valor. "I never killed but one man during the whole war," he said in a melancholy manner, "and that was unavoidable."

"How was that?" inquired a listener. "Well," said the old soldier, seriously, "a Confederate chased me twenty-five miles and fell dead from sheer exhaustion. I have greatly regretted ever since, but it could not well be helped."

A Pointer from Tilden.

The announcement that Hendricks is willing to accept the second place on the Tilden ticket would indicate that Hendricks had received a pointer about Tilden's health.

No Remembrance of Old Tickets.

From the Washington Post (Dep.).

Gravestones are not the places in which to explore for candidates or platforms for 1884.

The Freshness of the Favorite.

Auction Sales.

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By JOHN C. BELL & CO., Real Estate Agents, Stock and General Auctioneers, Office over County Bank, Room 23, Temple Street.

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Real Estate Sale ON FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 15th, 1883, AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M. Sale will take place on the premises.

Business & Residence Property, BEING NO. 25 ELMIRA ST., Opposite the new railroad depot.

New House and Lot. I will sell as follows: House, 20x40, containing 4 rooms, neatly finished for living, with store in front, corner and abutting; veranda in front and side; lot 10x100, with water, gas, and sewerage for house and carriage. To be sold without reserve. One thousand dollars can be raised on mortgage, if desired, at a reasonable rate of interest. Reasonable time allowed to examine the place. JOHN C. BELL, Auctioneer.

On Saturday Next, JUNE 16, 1883, AT 10 O'CLOCK, Corner Broadway and Canal and Reservoir street.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE BEAUFORT BAY. Balance of Furniture, etc., in Cottage. Also, Bull, Cows, Hens and Chickens, Tools, etc.

Also, 1 Studebaker Farm Wagon, for 2 or 4 Horses.

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Los Angeles Daily Times---Supplement.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1883.

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

The Rising War-Cloud in the East.

Anam and its inhabitants--A Country of vast Resources--The Citadel of Ha-Noi--The Opposing Forces.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

That astute statesman, Lord Palmerston once remarked that the Eastern question resembled a well-worn threadbare garment which the more one tried to mend the more it became a thing of threads and patches, and recent events tend to prove this apt illustration. Two years since the French protectorate imposed on Tunis threatened to bring about a war between that country and Italy; last year the occupation of Egypt by the British forces would probably have been resented by the French and Russians if those powers had been in a position to provoke a general European war, and now the impending conquest of Tonquin by the French army menaces not only to bring about a contest between France and China, but also to complicate Indo-Chinese relations with Europe in the most serious manner. Since the collapse of the second Empire, the Republic has sought to efface the memory of its military disasters by an active, aggressive colonial policy, that now threatens to embroil the country in war at several points of the globe. On the southern confines of Tunis and Algiers, on the borders of the Congo, on the coast of Madagascar, and now on the Red river of Tonquin there are embers of contention that at any moment may break out into a conflagration, the effects of which will be felt all over the world.

NOT A RECENT AFFAIR.

The Tonquin imbroglio is, however, one of long standing and is aptly and curiously alluded to by our celebrated compatriot, William H. Seward, in his "Travels Around the World." Describing his visit to Cochinchina, he remarks that "the French have a peculiar faculty in effecting a colonial assimilation to their national ways and manners. One experiences the same gentle and kind welcome on the banks of the lower St. Lawrence that he finds here on the banks of the Saigon. It is almost enough to make us wish that the French nation might be more successful in extending their foreign domination. The whole field of French empire in Cochinchina, which figures so largely in the ambitious manifestoes of the government in Paris, is hardly more than forty miles square, but France by means of that possession, has acquired a protectorate over Cambodia, which is adjacent and nominally belongs to the empire of Anam. The sovereign of that state concedes to France the protectorate over in consideration of the French guaranty of the integrity of his empire. This great potentate, like the ostentatious fiddler, has two strings to his bow, for while he enjoys his alliance with France, he at the same time, as titular vassal, claims protection from the Emperor of China. It would be long to tell how, after European discoveries in the East Indies, the French Jesuit missionaries cunningly secured from the native Emperor the concession of Saigon to Louis XV., how the French nation excited in this position in the rear of Hindostan, from which they might hope to assail and overthrow British dominion on the Asiatic continent, how this ambition of France died, with all the ambition of colonial aggrandizement, in the great Revolution of 1793; how that ambition in regard to the East revived in the period of the second Empire and how Admiral Charner finally enforced the concession which had so long before been made to Louis XVI."

A VALUABLE COUNTRY. Since then the power and influence of France have assumed great dimensions and with the conquest of Tonquin the Republic will gain possession of a country possessing some 400,000 square miles, bordered on the north by the Chinese empire, on the west by the kingdom of Siam and on the south and east by the Chinese seas, forming, with the exception of the East Indies, the most valuable colony in the world. The country is comprised of three great divisions, of which Tonquin is to the north, Cambodia to the center, and Cochinchina to the south, with Saigon, the chief French possession, only eight degrees from the equator. The country is admirably watered by countless streams and canals, and the soil, where cultivated, is of unequalled fertility. The immense forests, that furnish the most valuable specimens of wood, are marvels of natural beauty. During the last expedition to Tay Ninh, a French officer wrote as follows: "The country is superb but it is difficult to describe. For the last two days we have followed a route cut out through the forest, and the foliage is so thick that we can only get a sight of the trees through a chance opening. The trees are of gigantic height and the jungle is so dense on either side that it is impossible to penetrate the forest. The humidity is intense, and at the foot of each tree many over-ripe figs are all rusty. There is an intolerable stench from decayed vegetation, as also a strong odor of musk arising from the swarms of insect life that abound on every side. No European could live a week in such an atmosphere, and the natives themselves feel seriously the effect of this air, laden with malaria and poison. The cultivation of the soil is conducted in the most primitive manner, and, as in Siam, a great portion of the population live in wooden huts, built on bamboo piles, driven in at the water's edge.

THE MECHANICAL ARTS.

Almost all the arts of necessity are exercised in Tonquin and Cochinchina, but in the method of accomplishing them they have made but small progress, as also in the art of tempering iron, so that their tools are either too soft or too brittle. They construct ships and indeed have brought to some degree of perfection their naval and military equipments. This is due to the sagacity with which they know how to profit by instruction and example. The beautiful brass cannon cast in the arsenal of Hue are the most extraordinary specimens of this imitative skill. It is related that in 1823 the British Envoy to Siam sent to the Emperor of Anam a highly finished double-barreled English fowling-piece, and in the course of a fortnight it was returned with another gun, manufactured within that short time in the imperial arsenal, and the imitation was so perfect that at first sight it was difficult to distinguish the copy from the model. This effort, the Envoy mentions, was not only proof of Cochinchinese ingenuity, but also of national vanity, as it was intended to show that the country was in no ways dependent on foreign nations for its supplies. But in truth the imitation was more apparent than real, as neither the lock nor the barrel could stand active service, through a lack of proper tempering, so that their fire-arms are still mostly of European make.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

There are but two classes in Cochinchina, the people and the nobility, or Mandarins. Nobility is personal and hereditary, but its privileges are diminished by and step at least, in each generation, unless by its talent or services the descendant of a mandarin should merit preferment, and this accession to rank is open to all classes. In a most interesting manuscript left by M. Chaignan, a French Envoy, he states that at first sight one would believe the people to be happy, as the climate is admirable and the fertility of the soil not to be excelled. But what an existence is life passed in contempt, under vexations, the ratten and enforced labor. The Government is extremely despotic, both in theory and practice. It pretends, however, like that of China, which country it imitates in everything, to rule by the emperor's private family, the chief instrument being the mandarin. The people have nothing they can call their own, even that life which nature intended should be so easy and agreeable to them. By character they are gay, gentle, humane, sensible and hospitable, but to these good qualities may be joined all the vices engendered by slavery and weakness of character. They must also be approached with caution, fickleness, a vague restlessness that induces them to be a ready instrument of revolt; they have a strong disposition for theft, all the extravagances of superstition and the love of

gambling carried to a frenzy. Rice and fish form the principal nourishment of the people and they are consumed in extraordinary quantities, but the land is so fertile and the sea so abundant in fish that the supplies appear to be inexhaustible. Pork, beef and poultry form also a part of their food and all these are at a very low price. They extract from rice a kind of ardent spirit, of which some drink to excess, and among the lower classes the diet is often impure and indigestible. The flesh of the alligator and hatched eggs being considered delicacies, while their favorite sauce is composed of putrid fish, which both from taste and color would be intolerable to other people. As a condiment the mixture of arca, betel, pepper and quicklime is constantly masticated, and the inhabitants are addicted to an extraordinary degree to the use of tobacco, which they not only chew with their betel, but smoke in the form of cigarettes. In their habits they are as uncleanly people. Like other Indians they perform frequent ablutions, but, notwithstanding this, their hair, their skins, their hands, including the long nails which they affect, are all dirty in the extreme. Their linen, not bleached at first, seems never to be washed afterwards. At home they wear their foul cotton shirts and when they go abroad they merely clap their fine silk robes over them. It must be stated that where the French influence predominates the natives exhibit much more cleanliness in their habits.

DEMANDS OF THE FRENCH.

Tu-Duc, the Emperor of Anam, evidently fears the loss of his empire, as the French have already possessed themselves by the force of arms of the citadels of Ha-Noi and Nam-Dinh, and he now announces that they will dictate terms of peace at Hue, the capital, unless the Emperor consents to recognize the protectorate of France and that the imports shall be divided into three equal parts--the first to cover the expenses incidental to the French occupation; the second for public works, and the third part for the Government of Tu-Duc. These terms are very onerous and the last reports show that the Emperor is resolved to resist French aggression, the more so as the Chinese Government in a semi-official way has declared that it will not abandon its protectorate over the empire of Anam and in consequence has ordered some regular regiments to the Tonquin frontier in order to safeguard its interests, while the French Admiral has received orders to prevent their embarkation by sea at all hazards. In the meantime, while awaiting considerable reinforcements, the position of the French in Tonquin is of a critical nature. At the last accounts the citadel of Ha-Noi was in turn besieged by the Anamite forces, among which were three or four companies belonging to the Black Flag, an organized band of robbers and pirates that are the scourge of the riverine population in the upper country, and are either in the pay of the Government, or in turn, they prey upon its revenues. It was in making a sally from this citadel that Captain Henry Riviere, in the latter part of March, was killed and impaled, with many of his unfortunate companions.

THE CITADEL OF HA-NOI.

The citadel is of great natural strength and would be easily defended were it not for its large superfluous, forming a quadrilateral of nearly two-thirds of a mile on each side. It was constructed towards the end of the last century under French supervision, on Vauban's system, and naturally this immense inclosure with its streets, its gardens, its houses and barracks, would require an army for its defense. But since its capture by the French in the month of April, 1882, most of the buildings have been abandoned and are now falling into ruins and on every point are signs of neglect and decay. Nevertheless, the citadel still presents a most imposing appearance from the city proper, which has been entirely deserted by the Chinese and the Anamites since its occupation by the French. The citadel of Nam-

Dinh is held by a small French garrison; but one important work near the outposts is in the hands of the Anamites, and from English sources comes the statement that among the troops are some belonging to the yellow flag, or Chinese regulars. They are armed with Chassepot rifles, and although they cannot be dislodged with the present strength of the garrison, their aim is to annoy and cause but little annoyance to the besieged. It was in the capture of this stronghold by assault that dynamite became a great aid to the French in their operations. In the absence of heavy artillery the attacked columns were concentrated in face of the grand entrance, which was heavily barricaded with cannon, that swept all the space by which it could be attacked; but three soldiers of the engineers crossed the bridge and attached a large charge of dynamite, that on explosion destroyed the heavy portals and made a breach through which the French succeeded in easily getting possession of the citadel.

STRENGTH OF THE COMBATANTS.

As regard the defensive powers of Anam it is impossible to gain any trustworthy information. In the French accounts of the war that was closed some twenty years since it was stated that the troops were generally but poorly armed and disciplined and they would make a fair stand only when protected by fortifications. The French have already some 1,500 troops and an expedition of 5,500 more is on its way to the scene of operations in Tonquin. There is also a fine fleet of gunboats that are admirably adapted for river warfare, and these can be re-enforced by the heavier ships and ironclads composing the Eastern naval command, provided that they are not wanted for use in Chinese waters. The English and German journals are reviewing the most alarming contingencies in regard to a possible rupture between France and China, chief among which are the British interests in the Chinese traffic and the attitude Great Britain will assume in regard to the Suez Canal. It has already been announced that in case of war between the two powers Great Britain could not recognize a French blockade of Chinese ports unless it were effective and were extended to every commercial outlet. In the case of war, if China should demand that the Suez Canal should be closed to both belligerents, and it should be so decreed, the difficulties of the French expedition would at once be doubled and the consequences would be difficult to foretell. In any case, France is making a bold bid for an Eastern empire, as may be proved by the report of the embassy made by the British in 1877 to the courts of Siam and Cochinchina. Mr. Crawford, the Envoy, thus alludes to this important question: "Were Cochinchina and the countries dependent upon it placed under the skillful rule of a European Government, according to the scheme which the French appear to have in view, I am led to think, judging from the docile character of the people, the facilities and resources of many parts of the empire, the numerous fine harbors belonging to other parts and the central and favorable position of the whole country, that in time a power might be established there that would prove to be more troublesome and dangerous to our Indian commerce and empire than it is easy to imagine could arise in any other situation or under any other circumstances." The question now is, would the events of the last fifty years alter this opinion?

THE FASTEST RAILROAD RUN ON RECORD.

Albany Evening Journal, May 11. The Vanderbilt party, returning from the Michigan Central meeting at Detroit on Thursday, went to Buffalo over the Canada Southern, making the fastest run on record. Two engines were used, one a new McQueen machine, and the other a rebuilt engine, turned out at the St. Thomas shops, and both built for the running. The dispatcher at St. Thomas reports that the run from Essex Center to St. Thomas, ninety-six miles, was made in ninety-six minutes, including two stops of thirty-three minutes, making the actual running time 111 minutes. The total run from Essex Center to the Junction, 212 miles, deducting stoppages, was made in 206 minutes, which is the fastest time on record on any road. The St. Thomas engine weighs 284 tons, has a 17-24 cylinder and 160 flues. The McQueen engine weighs 38 tons, has an 18x24 cylinder and 107 flues.

THE FALLING OFF.

There has been a great falling off in the exports of cheese from this country in a year. In ten months previous to this year the exports declined 40,000,000 lbs. from the same period of the previous year. In the first two months of this year the falling off was 10,000,000 pounds over the first two months of last year. Last year the exports of butter fell off nearly 10,000,000 pounds.

THE TOLLS ON THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The tolls on the New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge will be as follows: Foot passengers, one cent; car fare, 5 cents; one horse, one horse and man, 5 cents; two horses and vehicle, loaded or not, 20 cents; each horse beyond two attached to any vehicle, 5 cents; sheep and hogs, each, two cents.

For the Family Scrap-Book.

Never let the tea boil.

For rough hands, use lemon juice.

Strong lye cleans tainted pork barrels.

Tepid milk and water cleans oilcloth without soap.

Turpentine applied to a cut is a preventive of lockjaw.

A hot shovel held over furniture removes white spots.

Sprinkle sassafras bark among dried fruit to keep out worms.

Pop corn is a good lunch for Sunday nights with milk for drink.

A handful of hay in a panful of water neutralizes smell of paint.

To make a carpet look fresh, wipe with a damp cloth after sweeping.

In sewing and wiping carpet rags double them with the right side out.

Clean tea or coffee cups with scouring-brush; makes them look as good as new.

Remove ink-stains on silk, woolen or cotton by saturating with spirits of turpentine.

Washing pine floor in solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon strong lye gives oak color.

Remove flower pot stain from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes and rinse with clean water.

A paste of equal parts of sifted ashes, clay, and salt and a little water cements cracks in stoves and ovens.

Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia, and a little rose water whiten and soften the hands.

Cover plants with newspaper before sweeping. Also put a little ammonia upon them once a week.

Corn husks braided make a serviceable and handsome mat. The braids to be sewed with sack-needle and twine.

Cabbage is made digestible by first slicing, and then putting in boiling water, with a pinch of soda and some salt, and boiling just fifteen minutes.

A porcelain-lined kettle that will no longer serve for fruit is just the thing for the corn loaf. A three or four quart fruit can answers well the same purpose.

CERTIFICATES OF

Dr. Smith's

WONDERFUL PROCESS OF

Painless Extraction of Teeth,

WITHOUT

CHLOROFORM, GAS OR OTHER POISONS.

Dr. Smith has extracted for me fourteen teeth, all in one sitting, by his splendid process, without pain.

W. C. CANNELL, 188 South Main street.

J. B. HANSEN, Clerk at U. S. Hotel.

Dr. Smith has extracted one molar tooth for me by his splendid process, without pain.

George Barker.

Dr. Smith has extracted one tooth for me by his most wonderful process, without the slightest pain. E. MOORE, 3rd California Post.

Dr. Smith has extracted one molar tooth for me by his process, without any pain.

Edwin A. P. DONNELLY.

Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his process, without pain.

Max Chase, Los Angeles.

Dr. Smith has extracted three teeth for me by his process, without pain.

Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his wonderful process, without pain.

Edwin A. P. DONNELLY.

Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his process, without pain.

Max Chase, Los Angeles.

Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his process, without pain.

Max Chase, Los Angeles.

Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his process, without pain.

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Dr. Smith has made two extractions for me by his process, without pain.

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Max Chase, Los Angeles.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

A LIVELY MEETING.

Kearney Before the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

C. W. Ayers of Fresno Creates a Sensation by Throwing a Boston Egg at President Carpenter—An Arrest.

Call, June 13th.

A meeting of the Railroad Commissioners was held yesterday morning, all the members present.

Denis Kearney appeared before the board to give his views on the relation of labor to the reduction of fares and freights. He claimed to represent the side of the 200,000 wage laborers in the state. He claimed that only monopolists and men who favored cheap labor had heretofore appeared before the board. The speaker then attacked several newspapers of the state and their proprietors, who, he said, were now posing as anti-monopolists. Mr. Foote interrupted, and requested Kearney to confine himself to the original subject.

Kearney—You're afraid of hurting the papers.

NOT AFRAID.

Foote—I'm afraid of nothing of the sort, nor you either.

Mr. Carpenter then instructed the speaker to be more temperate in his language, and Kearney continued his attack on those newspapers and their proprietors. In alluding to an up country paper, the speaker became somewhat personal in his remarks.

Mr. Foote again interrupted with the remark, "What's this all got to do with the labor question?"

Kearney—I am getting down to it gradually. If you don't want to hear me I suppose I can go out on a hill and it will spread around.

Foote—Well if that's your desire you had better go out on a hill and do so.

Kearney—I want to show what these papers are that are clamoring so against the commission.

Kearney then briefly alluded to the Harrison case regarding the special contract system. Alluding to the meeting at Stockton, he said: "Next comes that Stockton Farmers' anti-monopoly, sore-head, piece-club show."

Commissioner Foote—I don't want to hear any more of this. It's not the kind of argument that should be addressed to this board.

THE STOCKTON CONVENTION.

Kearney—I want to show that the Stockton Convention was a sham.

Foote—Well we don't want to hear it.

Kearney—Well, we'll skip that. Then comes John T. Doyle, a greedy—

All the Commission, in a chorus—Oh, Kearney, drop that.

Kearney—Can't I show up the character of this anti-monopolist, Naglee?

Foote—No, you can't.

Kearney—Will you give me a chance to show that some of these fellows who abuse the commission give their men instructions to loot the rotten strawberries and cherries in the bottom of their baskets?

Foote—No, we won't.

Kearney—Then I will have to skip all that. These brief statements were necessary to bring me to the discussion of the main issue—that of labor and its relation to the railroads. The speaker claimed that the railroads in this state employ 11,000 white men, nearly all of whom have families. He said the number represented sixty thousand voters. He wanted to know what guarantee these men had that if fares and freights were cut down their own wages would not also be cut down. He feared that if the rates were cut down the workmen would be compelled to stand part of the reduction.

If the workmen's wages were reduced, the necessities of life would cost them as much as now, and they would not receive any benefit from a freight reduction. In conclusion, the speaker said: "Personally I do not care how much you may cut down the income of the railroads, if you so arrange it that wages will not be reduced. But if the workmen's pay is scaled you will be held responsible."

Foote—You are not in favor of any reduction whatever, then?

Kearney—Not if the wages are to be scaled with it.

Carpenter—Well, that of course is a foregone conclusion. If the income of the directors is reduced, they will naturally reduce wages.

C. W. AYERS OF FRESNO.

C. W. Ayers, a Fresno farmer, then addressed the board. He said that he appeared before the commissioners as representative of the agricultural interests, and desired to give some important facts. He reviewed the history of the Credit and Finance Committee and its action, and mentioned the railroad companies

for their extortion. He claimed that wheat could be forwarded from Yankton, Dakota, to New York, a distance of 1,500 miles, as cheap as it could be sent 200 miles in this state. Mr. Ayers proceeded in his remarks he became greatly excited, and finally leaning across the table separating him from Mr. Carpenter, said: "How long are you going to wait? How long will you keep dillydallying? How much longer will you allow the railroad to rob the farmer?"

Mr. Carpenter called him to order, saying that he did not propose to be lectured.

Foote—I suppose, Mr. Ayers, you are now referring to the whole board?

Ayers—I am speaking to that portion of the board who have blocked the wheels. You do not know the sentiments or wants of the people. When you went through the State in Leland Stanford's palace car you affronted the whole people of the State.

Carpenter (angrily)—You must not lecture me.

Ayers—Yes, I will. I'll continue to. The people have placed confidence in you. I am going to use strong language, and you must listen to it. You are a vile traitor, and—

A ROTTEN EGG.

Before he could finish the sentence, the bailiff, at Mr. Carpenter's signal, caught hold of Ayers's arm, but the latter jerked away from him, and quickly putting his hand in his pocket, drew forth an egg, which he hurled full at Carpenter's head. The latter dodged it, however, and it spread with a sickening odor on the window-pane. A son of Commissioner Carpenter, who had observed Ayers's action, sprang forward, and with a blow of his fist felled his father's assailant to the floor. The bailiff then caught hold of Ayers, and notwithstanding his struggling, he was dragged from the room. The meeting was plunged into confusion, and it was some time before order was restored. As Ayers disappeared through the door, the blood streaming down his face, he shouted, "He's a—"

and I'll tell him so whenever I see him." He was taken to the Central Station, where a charge of battery was entered against him by officer White.

When the egg was thrown it created considerable stir among the spectators, many supposing it to be a new kind of internal machine, and a rush for the door was made.

THE SCARE.

When the scare had subsided, Mr. Humphreys brought up his schedule and offered it for adoption. The rate of fare from Auburn to Colfax had been reduced from seven cents to five cents per mile. The schedule, he claimed, made a reduction of thirty-one per cent on the present rate.

Mr. Foote offered as a substitute a schedule making a general rate of three cents per mile on the local routes, and presented the following resolution:

The foregoing schedule of first class passenger fares is hereby adopted by order of this board. Wherever the rates now charged between stations not named in the foregoing schedule are equal to or less than the sum of three cents per mile, then the rates at present charged shall remain as they now are. The rates herein named shall apply to passengers traveling in either direction between the stations named.

Mr. Carpenter desired to think the matter over, and the board adjourned to Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock.

AYERS' EXPLANATION.

In conversation with a reporter at the City Prison Ayers said that he wanted to disgrace Carpenter. "I brought four eggs with me for that purpose," he said, "but I did not have a chance to use them all. They've got me locked up here, but I don't care for dungeons or gibbets. I am a free citizen, and I can travel in any part of the state, and that's more than Humphreys and Carpenter can do. If they dare to put their feet inside of some of the farming counties they will get something thrown at them by the farmers, and it will hurt them more, too."

At three o'clock this afternoon Ayers was released on bail.

If the authorities grant permission, a railway will soon be constructed to the summit of Pike's Peak. The line will start from Manitou, and it is supposed that the summit, 14,200 ft. away, can thus be reached in three hours. A stock company has been formed to carry out the project, with a capital of \$200,000, of which one half has been subscribed, and it is said that work will begin as soon as permission is received.

STATE AND COAST.

Mrs. Sarah Vick committed suicide Saturday at Red Bluff.

Saturday night was the hottest in Sacramento known for years.

George Rogers, a fifteen-year-old boy, was sunstruck in Nevada City Saturday.

A cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Stockton was laid with impressive ceremonies Saturday.

A petition for the commutation of Jewell's death sentence is being circulated in Santa Clara county.

W. J. Oullahan, recently from San Francisco, was stabbed at Stockton Saturday night by S. A. Baker, the District Attorney.

The heat has been so intense that no snow lies on the ground around Emigrant Gap, an unusual occurrence for this time of year.

A petrified arm, presumably that of a woman, was found at Chico last week by George Boyd, who was digging a waste-water ditch.

John Redden, a sheep-herder, fell from the bridge across the Sacramento River at Red Bluff Monday, and was immediately killed.

Con Cutler, who has been at work on a large mine in the Obispo District, Sonora, for the last seven months, has effected a sale for \$350,000.

Troj, arrested for the alleged murder of his wife near Galt in 1872, was discharged Saturday at Sacramento for want of evidence. He was then rearrested, it is thought to allow the prosecution to gain time.

Some boys started a fire in the grass near the residence of Mrs. M. Davis at Rocklin, Monday, and in trying to keep the flames from the house, Mrs. Davis's clothing took fire. She was burned so severely that death ensued a few hours later.

An Indian at Deep Creek, W. T., Saturday accidentally shot himself through the head.

During May 13,637 acres of land were sold in Spokane county, W. T., by the railroad company.

At Tucson, A. T., California cherries sell for 35 cents per pound, apricots 25 cents, peaches 35 cents, plums 35 cents, strawberries 35 cents.

It is said the Mormons to the north of the Deming, N. M., reservation are promoting dissatisfaction among the Indians, by spreading false news of the defeat of Cook.

Hawkeye Dots.

The national load—Congress. A high stepper—the east—can dance.

After all, the dude is your genuine sportsman.

Herr Most has blown out his brayin's. Still, we regret to say that it didn't kill him.

All the presidential candidates have declared their position on the tariff save only Victoria Woodhull.

Scarlet is the favorite color for sunshade in London. It's the only hue that can be seen through the blinding fog.

When a man says he is out of breath he doesn't know what he is talking about. He means that the breath is out of him.

A "nationalist" is the queer name given to a man who does not believe in anything national, except the national debt, and he wants that paid to himself.

An exchange says that all the cotton factories in the South are making money. That is "queer." Isn't the mint in running order?

In Paris it is the fashion to decorate the legs of lap dogs with silver bracelets. That's good. If this sort of thing continues, dogs will soon be worth stealing.

Very few of the elephants in these days have any tusks. You see the evidence on the legs of collie dogs has made it so cheap that it doesn't pay to grow ivory.

"Whisky" said the doctor, "has been the bane of the nation. It does, replied the horrid example, "but it softens the knees most wonderfully."

A Connecticut man thinks it wonderful that he has made an artificial egg. Artificial eggs have been common enough in this country ever since the war.

Within twelve months seven million rabbits have been killed in Australia. That ought to knock the bottom out of the seal skin market.

An exchange heads its leading article with the standing title "Don't you believe it?" We are not going to. We didn't have time to read the editorial, but we know the paper.

Just because the pastor stopped in his sermon to administer a scorching rebuke to the choir, was no reason why the bass should call the reverend "an old bass burner."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAN PEDRO LUMBER CO.

San Pedro, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lumber Dealers

Having completed their wharf to deep water,

Bringing Ship and Rail Together, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber and Timber, F. O. B. cars, or delivered at any railroad station of S. P. R. R. Correspondence solicited. **J. Bryson & Sons** are our agents at Los Angeles.

MERICK REYNOLDS, Resident Partner
San Pedro, Cal.

E. A. FISHER,

Corner Fort and Fourth Streets, Los Angeles, California.

DEALER IN CHOICE
Fresh Groceries, Provisions, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars,

ETC. BUTTER AND EGGS A SPECIALTY. Feb 1-17

BOOTH & DeHART,

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' CASH STORE

Cor. Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

General Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco and Cigars. Produce bought and sold. All new goods at lowest prices. Jan 30-17

A. W. FRANK, CO. T. J. CAYSTLE. S. J. MATHER. H. G. OTIS.

MIRROR

Book & Job Printing House,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE Proprietors of the MIRROR Book & Job Printing House, having greatly increased within the past year, they have accordingly purchased and put into operation the latest and most desirable Labor Saving Machinery known in the Art, and are thus enabled to compete with San Francisco. Those who have not yet patronized us need only make one trial to be convinced. Being Practical Printers, we are fully capable of performing to the letter all we promise here.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,

TRANSCRIPTS,

BOOKS, CATALOGUES,

POSTERS, HANDBILL,

INVITATIONS, TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, FREIGHT BILLS,

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS,

MONTHLY STATEMENTS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,

BOX AND BOTTLE LABELS,

LETTER HEADS, BILLS OF FARE,

BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS,

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,

BANK CHECKS, RECEIPTS,

Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

Having thus enumerated some of our facilities, and determined to do ALL CLASS OF WORK so that fault cannot be found with prices or execution, we reiterate

PRINTING, IN ANY DESIRED COLOR OR STYLE,

WILL BE EXECUTED BY US

At the Lowest Rates.

FRANCISCO, CAYSTLE, MATHER & OTIS, PROP'S.

Mirror Book Bindery.

THE LARGEST AND BEST BINDERY IN THE WEST.

COUNTY RECORD BOOKS

DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, ETC.

Books Bound in any Style Desired

No. 9 TEMPLE ST.

DOTTER & BRADLEY,

Are Now Receiving New Lines

WALL PAPER,

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Etc., for Their

SPRING TRADE,

And cordially invite the public to call and look at the NEW STYLES now being introduced by them. They sell as low or LOWER than any other house on the Pacific Coast, and DEFY COMPETITION.

31 and 33 Main street.

Barker & Allen,

8 and 10 Main Street,

NEAR THE PICO HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE!

Carpets, Wall Paper, Etc.

They are now receiving their immense Spring Stock, direct from the Eastern Manufacturers. Will meet any prices on the Pacific Coast. The public are cordially invited to call and see our goods, and get prices before purchasing.

aug 4-17

SEWING MACHINES.

Closing out Sale

PIANOS & ORGANS

For One Week Only,

REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE,

At No. 27 North Main Street, McDonald Block,

(BETWEEN COURT AND FIRST STREETS.)

To save expense and risk of removal we offer our

ELEGANT LINES OF INSTRUMENTS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Up to June 15th, 1883.

L. T. VALENTINE, 121, old No. 5, N. Spring st.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 26, 1883.

THE LARGEST

CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPOSITORY

IN CALIFORNIA.

A \$40,000 Stock—Look at our Prices

Buggy with Top \$115

Baggy without Top 100

Carriages, Extension Top 250

Open Barouches 125

Phaetons 150

Platform Spring Wagon \$135

Three-Spring Wagon... 120

Business Spring Wagon... 90

Four-Spring Wagon.... 135

WE HAVE ALMOST ANY STYLE YOU WANT.

We also carry a large stock of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS of the best quality and style at correspondingly low prices. Next door east of Fashion Stables, Main street, Los Angeles.

J. R. McMANIS, Manager.

Chapman & Paul.

DEALERS IN

TINWARE, HARDWARE, CANS

Crockery and Glassware.

ROOFING AND GENERAL JOBBING

EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

Nos. 12 & 14 Commercial St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sole agents in Los Angeles for the improved

TRIUMPH and MAYFLOWER OIL

STOVES, also the AMERICAN

COOKING STOVE, the WOOD

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FIVE CENTS A LINE.

WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to assist in general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Smith, 1014 1/2 St. N. E. Phone 1014.

WANTED—Two Chinamen to assist in general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Smith, 1014 1/2 St. N. E. Phone 1014.

WANTED—A girl to assist in general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Smith, 1014 1/2 St. N. E. Phone 1014.

THE CITY.

Notes.

A camel's hair shawl awaits an owner in the Times office.

There have been no sales at the Produce Exchange for the past three days.

A large copper shop is to be started at Colton to supply barrels for the line kiln.

Mr. O. H. Bliss says the prospect for a fair crop of oranges on Alameda street is very good.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

A Land Case with a Crook in It Like Unto a Ram's Horn.

The Attorney of the Rancho Las Bolas offers to betray the clients—The Proof and the Documents.

Below will be found some startling correspondence, from which it appears that an attempt was made by the attorney of the Rancho Las Bolas to bribe the attorneys of the Santa Ana claimants, and that the attempt failed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. George S. Safford, of Pantano A. T., is in the city.

Mr. F. J. Huggins, of Livermore, England, is at the Palo Alto Hotel.

Mr. W. R. Wall and C. B. Richardson of the city, are visiting Tucson.

Mr. W. H. Workman and family have been spending a few days in San Francisco.

THE WINE BUSINESS.

Glucose Wine vs. California Grape Wine.

The Coming Wine Product—Two Million Gallons of Wine in Los Angeles County—Danger of Over-production.

The Times on Tuesday spoke of the prospect of over-production of wine, for which our morning neighbor takes us to task. He states that a more mention of a prospective fall should stir the nervous sensibilities of the particular champions of the wine interest. A few years ago potatoes were so cheap that they would not pay for digging, sacking and freight, and the fact was mentioned by newspapers all over the State.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court—Judge Boyle.

In re estate of J. B. Roman, deceased: Albertina Roman appointed administratrix on filing bond in \$4000.

In re estate of Chas. Salgado, deceased: contest of will withdrawn and will admitted to probate. Objection to appointment of executor on Friday at 10 o'clock.

NEW HOWE AND HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES.

H. SLOTERBECK, Agent.

No. 111 NORTH MAIN STREET, Opposite U. S. Hotel.

DR. T. C. MARKS, SPECIALIST IN CANCERS, GONORRHOEA, Syphilis, etc. Office at 202 S. Main street, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

The city of Los Angeles is growing at a wonderful rate, and we propose to keep up with this growth by spreading out and adding to the demand increases, and keeping live, energetic business to wait upon our customers, and sell goods cheaper than we do. If so, why so? No one will work harder to hold the trade we have already established. If so, how can they? We sell all goods for cash and at one price. If there is a penny coming to you we pay it. If it is due we make the exact change and save it. If we buy an article cheap we sell it cheap. We have no goods on consignment. We have no goods on consignment. We have no goods on consignment.

ANNOUNCES.

Ship and Rail to San Pedro and Catalina.

Special Train will leave Los Angeles at 7:30 a. m., connecting with the new, elegant and fast steamer "AMELIA".

Steamship "AMELIA". Captain A. A. POLHEMUS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good-sized, strong, gentle horse.

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